

AN INCOME TAX.

A Corruption Fund Raised by the Application of Fusion Principles to Fusion Officeholders.

Bryan's Predictions and Bugaboos by the Logic of Events Transformed Into Nonsense.

Democrats Demand Full Citizenship For Filipinos and at the Same Time Disfranchise American Citizens.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—Nothing has contributed more to the contamination of the public service in the state government, and particularly in the management of state institutions, than the established practice of the fusion leaders of compelling all persons on the payroll of the state to give up never less than 3 and often 5 per cent of their salary monthly for use as a corruption fund.

That this is the fixed policy of the fusionists is fully established and proven, both by statements made by fusion officials, who have been compelled to contribute, and by the letter of the "poultice" committee of the triumvirate to Superintendent Lang of the institute at Beatrice, published in the weekly newspapers of the state a week or so ago.

There are few people, perhaps, who fully realize what this means in dollars and cents, say nothing of the evil results attending it. The last legislature appropriated for salaries and wages \$572,600. This, however, does not include the appropriations for salaries or wages at either the university or the penitentiary. In this compilation these two institutions are not included, because it is assumed that with all the rapacity and greed of the fusion leaders the university would be spared and the appropriation for the penitentiary is merged with other funds in the auditor's report, thus making it impossible to determine how much was appropriated for salaries and wages.

However, to determine how much money is gathered in by the "poultice" committee (it is termed "poultice" because it draws) for use as a corruption fund one has only to take 3 per cent or 5 per cent of the \$572,600, the amount appropriated, as all of it will be paid out before the close of the year. On the 3 per cent proposition the amount realized by the committee is \$17,178. On the 5 per cent, it amounts to \$28,630. In either event the fund is large, and, taken with money received from other sources, it runs the corruption fund away up in figures. It is this practice, more than any other one thing, that has caused so much wrangling and discord at the various state institutions and that has so severely shaken these establishments.

Managed From Lincoln.

With the single exception of Governor Poynter, no governor, not even Slias A. Holcomb, ever attempted to manage or direct the affairs of the public institutions throughout the state from the capitol at Lincoln. Until Poynter assumed the executive chair the unvarying custom was to appoint officials to manage the institutions, give them full authority and hold them responsible for the proper conduct of affairs. Experience had demonstrated that this was the only way satisfactory results could be attained.

Governor Poynter appointed the officials, but he used the appointive power and the public patronage to reward his political supporters irrespective of their fitness, with the result that in many instances, he was compelled by reason of the latter's incompetency to take a hand in the management himself. In no instance is the fruition of the "double standard" more accurately and elaborately depicted than in the management of the state institutions. For, under Poynter, nearly every state institution has had two heads (the superintendent and Governor Poynter) and often three, four and five.

After having appointed unfit persons Governor Poynter frequently had to intervene to help them out, so that at no institution and at no time has the management been free from interference from the executive department at Lincoln. Being rather poorly qualified himself to give advice, for Governor Poynter has had absolutely no experience in teaching the blind, caring for the indigent, the insane, the feeble minded and kindred wards, his interference was more often attended by bad than good results. It has frequently been said that "too many cooks spoil the broth." Viewing results attained at these institutions the logic of this deduction can hardly be questioned. Governor Poynter's policy of rewarding politicians by appointment to office without questioning their fitness has been attended by deplorable results—has, in fact, crippled the management of nearly every institution in the state.

A Fallen Prophet.

It is an old adage that "a person's chickens come home to roost." Mr. Bryan should have thought of this, when four years ago he was predicting all sorts of dire disaster in the event of Republican victory. Like the fabled chicken, Mr. Bryan's prophecies have come home to roost, and, what makes it embarrassing for him, is, that they are roosting on the memory of a large number of Nebraska voters, who were deceived and fooled into following the advice and believing in the predictions of the "boy orator" in 1896. It is said of a Missouri Democrat who voted for Cleveland and free wool in 1888, wool dropped so low in price that when he

commenced shearing his sheep the next year, he started in at the other diametrical extremity, being ashamed to look the animal in the face. Mr. Bryan finds himself in about the same predicament, but with Napoleonic fortitude, unlike the Missouri farmer, he looks the people in the face without even hinting at an apology for imposing upon their credulity. In no instance have his prophecies proven prophetic. Every prediction, every statement of his, has been exploded—has fallen flat. The people of Nebraska never experienced more prosperous times, but Bryan in 1896 told them a thousand times over more that if McKinley was elected and free silver defeated terrible distress—the hardest of hard times—would follow.

Bryan told them that the purchasing capacity of the dollar would double, and that the price of all farm products and the wages of labor would fall correspondingly. Has this statement come true? Is there a farmer or laborer in Nebraska who can say that Bryan's predictions have been verified? Where is all this distress Bryan talked about in 1896? Why doesn't Bryan pull the drop curtain aside and let the people see it? All that can be seen is prosperity. Can Mr. Bryan exhibit any other photograph and say that it is the correct one?

Now then, if Mr. Bryan's reasoning was fallacious in 1896 why is it not today? He is not parading the distress which four years ago he said would follow the election of McKinley, because proof of prosperity is too abundant. He was dealing in futures then, and he is dealing in futures now. Bryan's predictions always deal with the far future, so that if he is wrong, as he invariably has been, he has time and opportunity to realize on the benefits accruing in the way of fooling the people into voting for him before they find out or discover that they have been duped. How many times have alleged prophets prophesied terrestrial destruction, and duped and terrorized more or less people with their awful forebodings, and how many times has the day of destruction, fixed by them as the date upon which the world was to be destroyed, come and passed without the slightest ripple on the world's affairs? False prophets and vagaries are not confined to crankdom alone.

Free silver was Bryan's "paramount" and bugaboo in 1896. The people have discovered that it was all a farce. This time it is "militarism" and "imperialism." Bryan sees in the dim mists of the perspective and introspect the haggard ghost of "force" coming upon earth to govern this country without the consent of the governed.

This "prophecy" almost reaches the summit of lunacy. It is an imposition on popular intelligence, an insult to sober reason, an illicit compromise between wanton mendacity and shameful demagoguery. Bryan himself does not believe it. To charge a party with militarism that for 40 years has contributed its best genius and statesmanship to the achievement of peace without military arbitrament; to charge a party with imperialism that for 40 years has met and repulsed every encroachment on popular government—that has since its advent to power added additional constitutional palladiums to the individual rights of American citizenship—is base ingratitude, withering hypocrisy and shameful deception.

Militarism and Democracy.

It is a fact worthy of note that the only exhibition of militarism in the last quarter of a century in the history of this country was made by a Democratic president. That was during the labor troubles in Chicago, when President Cleveland, against the protests of Governor Altgeld and the mayor of Chicago, sent the troops into the state of Illinois to put down local labor disturbances. It will also be remembered that Mr. Bryan, if history be not faulty, was at that time a member of congress, but neither in nor out of congress did Mr. Bryan utter one word of protest against the unprecedented act of the president.

If the Republican policy has brought prosperity and success, which it surely has, how can the Bryan policy, which is directly opposed to and intended to destroy the Republican policy, bring anything but the opposite of prosperity—hard times? It is safe philosophy and it is so recognized in worldly affairs that a medicine that will kill will cure.

Disfranchising Voters.

In the state election just held in North Carolina the issue on the Democratic side was the adoption of a constitutional amendment which disfranchises the negro. The Democrats carried the day, and the right of the negro to exercise free suffrage in that state no longer obtains. In all 75,000 citizen-voters are disfranchised.

In the face of this, Democrats all over the land are demanding at the top of their voices that the Filipinos be restored to full citizenship—govern themselves and therefore exercise free suffrage—while at the same time they take away the right of free suffrage from citizens of this country whose superiority as citizens over the Filipinos is admitted by everybody competent to judge.

Is it any worse to govern uneducated, uncivilized people without their consent than it is to govern American citizens, thoroughly in sympathy with American laws, customs and institutions, without their consent?

True, and Democrats will no doubt claim it, the restriction is contingent on an educational test. If a negro voter can repeat any section of the constitution from memory when called upon, he may vote. If not he cannot vote.

This same test, and any one familiar with the standard of intelligence in the South must admit it, if applied to the white population, would disfranchise more than 80 per cent of that element. The test, however, does not apply to the white voters. This is consistency—with a ring in its nose.

THINKS THAT WE WERE WRONG

Editor Frontier: In your last issue you printed a letter written by Miss Anthony wherein she comments on the injustice and inconsistency of the many cultured and philanthropic women of California who asked for the right of franchise, "Sam Lee and Wog Ho in their pigtailed gravely deciding that women didn't know enough to vote." In your comment you say that a majority of men are willing that she should have the right of the ballot, but that women themselves did not want it; that not one woman in a thousand would vote if she had the opportunity. Now, in commenting thus, you exhibit an entire lack of knowledge. We don't believe it willful misrepresentation. We would like to ask from whence did you derive your information? To whom did you refer as authority on this question. Pardon us for saying that we believe you have fallen into the stereotyped rut of a large class of men, who say—and the wish is the father to the thought—that women don't want to vote.

Let us see what some say who are certainly in as good a position to judge as the editor of The Frontier is whether or not "one woman in a thousand" don't want to vote. Let Idaho speak through her supreme judge first:

"Boise, Idaho, Feb. 21, 1898.—In reply to your request for our impression of the practical working and effect of woman's suffrage in our state, our observation convinces us that woman's suffrage is more popular among our people than when adopted, and although it carried by more than two-thirds of the votes cast on that question, we believe that if the question was resubmitted to our people it would receive almost an affirmative unanimous vote. Several elections have been held since suffrage was granted to women and in each the women have taken an active part and polled a large vote. Many women who opposed the adoption of woman's suffrage in this state were active participants in such election and voted thereat. The large vote polled by the women at such elections establishes the fact that the women will take a lively interest in the welfare and honor of our fair young commonwealth.

Woman suffrage in this state is a decided success; none of the evils predicted of it by its opponents have come to pass and as a measure of justice it has gained much in popularity since its adoption by our people. We are very respectfully yours,

"Isaac Sullivan, Chief Justice
"J. Waldo Huston, Justice,
"R. P. Quarles, Justice,
"State of Idaho Supreme Court."

Read an extract from the Idaho Statesman:

"The woman's vote reflected far more independence and progressiveness than that of the men, and it was most gratifying to the supporters of the principle of equal suffrage. It is often said that women would not vote if given the ballot. They did vote in Boise and those who had opposed the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment went to the polls in great numbers. The election proved that, though women may not always go to the polls, they will as voters constitute a great reserve force, exerting itself on the right side at the ballot box whenever important issues are to be decided."

Hon. James Clarkson, assistant postmaster general under President Harrison, first president of the national republican league and editor for many years of the Iowa State Register, gives in that paper his personal observation of woman's suffrage in Colorado, and we take a few extracts from an editorial bearing directly on the point referred to by The Frontier:

"Having seen them in September in the active of a very exciting political campaign, one in which at least 90 per cent of all good and intelligent and refined women of this city (Denver) and state were taking part, and having spent the

whole day Tuesday visiting the polls of this city, where probably thirty thousand women voted, I am left to the frank and manly duty of saying that the last feeling of fear as to woman's suffrage on my part is gone, and that the highest minded man, however jealous and sheltering he may be of his wife, mother or daughter as against any rude touch with the world, could not have found cause for objection at any of these polls Tuesday, or so far as has been reported at any polls in Colorado. It must be that the women cast a majority of the votes in Denver, for in four-fifths of the many voting places I visited the women voters were clearly in the majority. In the country districts it is reported that women voted their maximum strength even more nearly than the women of the city. Instead of rough and vicious men, or even drunken men, treating women with disrespect, the presence of a single good woman at the polls seemed to make the whole crowd of men as respectful and quiet as at the theatre or church." J. T.

[Editorial Note—There is nearly a column more, all practically the same thing, of this communication, which The Frontier hasn't time to put in type. "J. T." has labored through much space to disprove something The Frontier did not say. We did not say anything about what women would do if enfranchised, but spoke of the feeling of American women, as a non-voting class, toward politics.]

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Corrigan.

Professor Holds His Job.

Prof. Oliver J. Lodge, of University College, Liverpool, who has been appointed to the position of principal of the recently established university of Birmingham, was born at Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent, in 1861, and studied at University College, London, where he afterward became assistant professor of physics. In 1882, on the establishment of University College, Liverpool, he was appointed professor of physics, and this position he has held ever since.

Prevented A Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her; and she writes, "This marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Corrigan's drug store."

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